



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Report from Lourenço Marques—Suspicious sickness at Magude extinct.

American Consul Hollis reports, November 21, as follows:

SIR: I have to-day received a letter from the secretary-general of the province of Mozambique, in which he informs me that the suspicious sickness at Magude, which was thought to be the plague, has been entirely stamped out.

ARABIA.

Report from Aden—Plague.

Consul Masterson forwards the following through the Assistant Secretary of State, under date of December 30:

Report of plague cases and deaths at Aden for the week ended December 9, 1904.

Locality.	Indigenous.	
	Cases.	Deaths.
Crater.....	16	15
Hedjuff plague hospital.....	7
Shaikh Othman	1
Total.....	23	16

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Report from Fiume—Inspection of emigrants.

Acting Consular Agent La Guardia reports as follows:

Steamship *Carpathia* sailed December 23 for New York; embarked 1,729 steerage passengers; rejected at final examination 18; 1,300 pieces of baggage inspected and labeled; 28 pieces of baggage (feathers and bedding) disinfected.

BRAZIL.

Reports from Bahia—Mortuary statistics—Plague and smallpox.

Consul Furniss reports, December 5, 1904, as follows:

During the week ended December 3, 1904, there were interred in the Bahia cemeteries 73 bodies.

The causes given for interment were the following: Alcoholism, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 3; asphyxia, 2; beriberi, 1; bronchitis, 1; cerebral congestion, 4; cirrhosis of liver, 2; diabetes, 1; diarrhoea and dysentery, 5; gangrene, 1; hepatitis, 3; intestinal parasites, 1; lymphangitis, 1; malarial fevers, 3; meningitis, 3; nephritis, 1; organic diseases of heart, 5; plague (verified), 1; plague (suspect), 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 8; senile debility, 3; septicæmia, 1; still born, 5; syncope, 3; syphilis, 2; tetanus neonatorum, 3; umbilical hemorrhage, 1; whooping cough, 1; other causes, 5.

During the same period there were reported 14 cases of smallpox with no deaths.

During the week ended December 10, 1904, there were interred 67 bodies.

Causes: Aneurism, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 3; asthma, 1; beriberi, 2; bronchitis, 1; cerebral congestion, 1; cirrhosis of liver, 1; death by